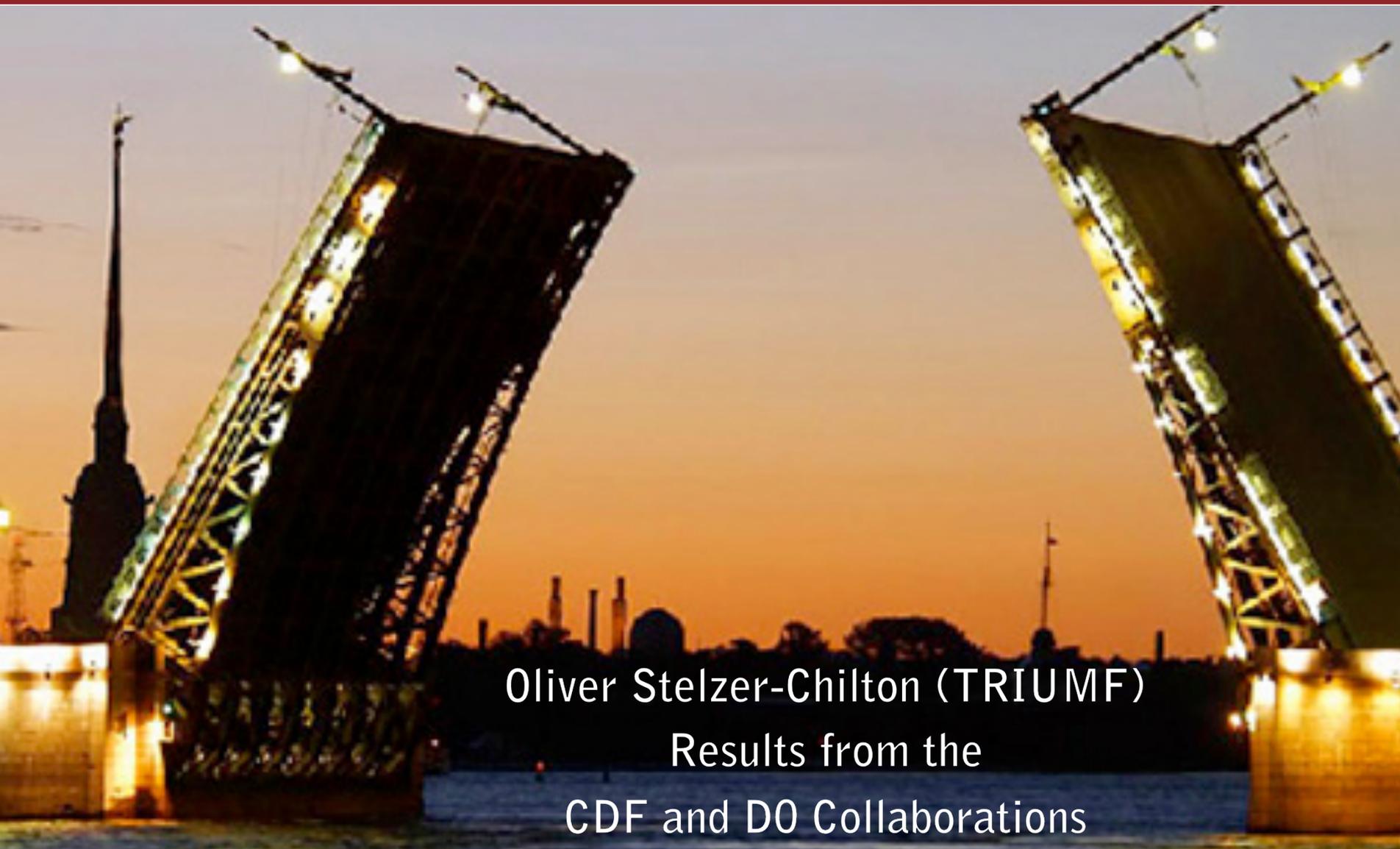


W Boson Mass



Oliver Stelzer-Chilton (TRIUMF)
Results from the
CDF and D0 Collaborations

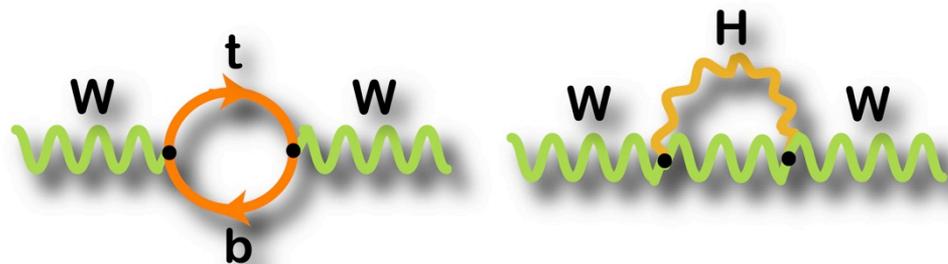
W Boson Mass Measurement

- Loop-level expression for the predicted W mass in terms of other known quantities:

$$m_W^2 = \frac{\pi\alpha_{em}}{\sqrt{2}G_F \sin^2 \theta_W (1 - \Delta r)} \quad \sin^2 \theta_W = 1 - \frac{m_W^2}{m_Z^2}$$

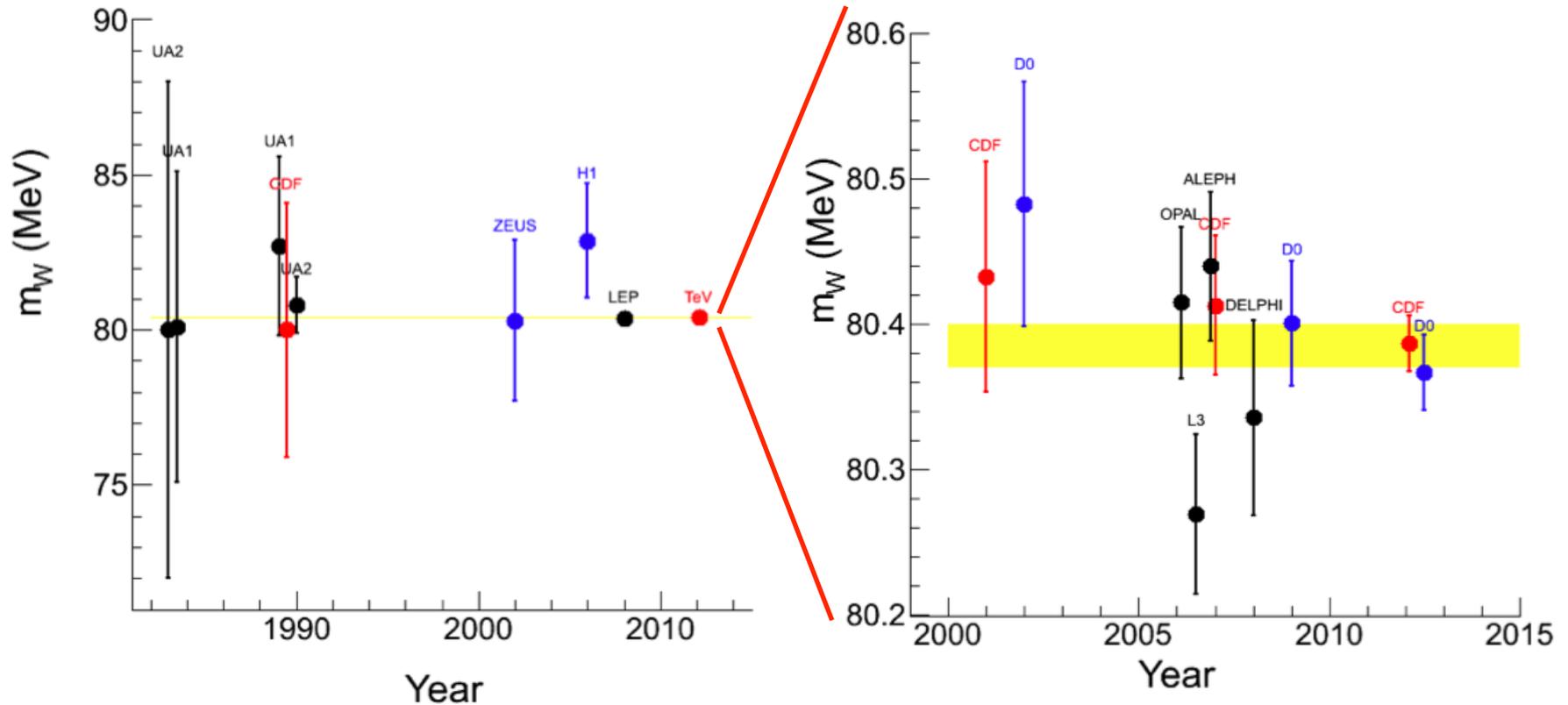
- Loop-induced radiative corrections Δr dominated by
 - Running of α_{em} due to light quark loops
 - Top quark and Higgs loop

⇒ allowed indirect constraint on Higgs mass and now comparison to M_H



History of M_W Measurements

Carried out at several colliders



World average currently dominated by Tevatron

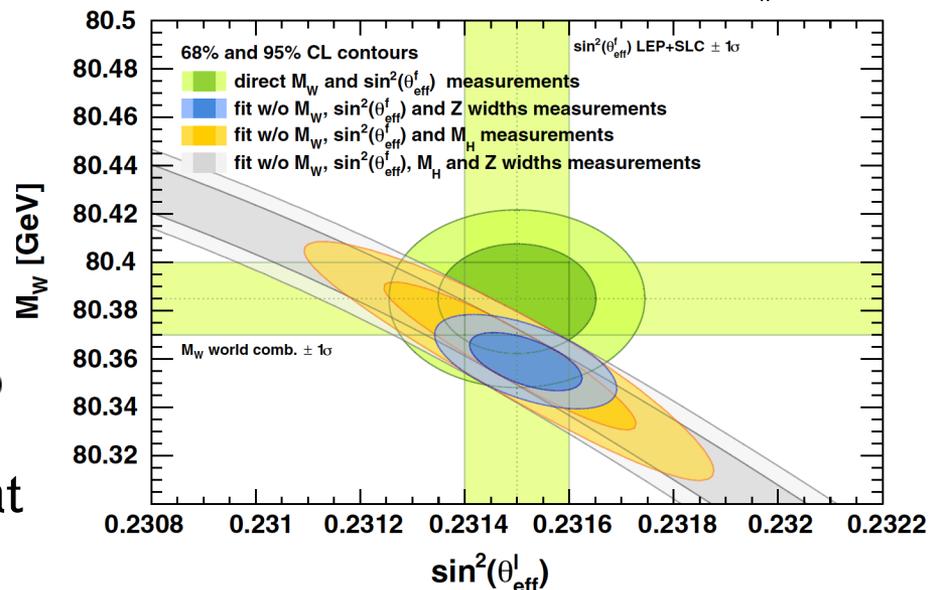
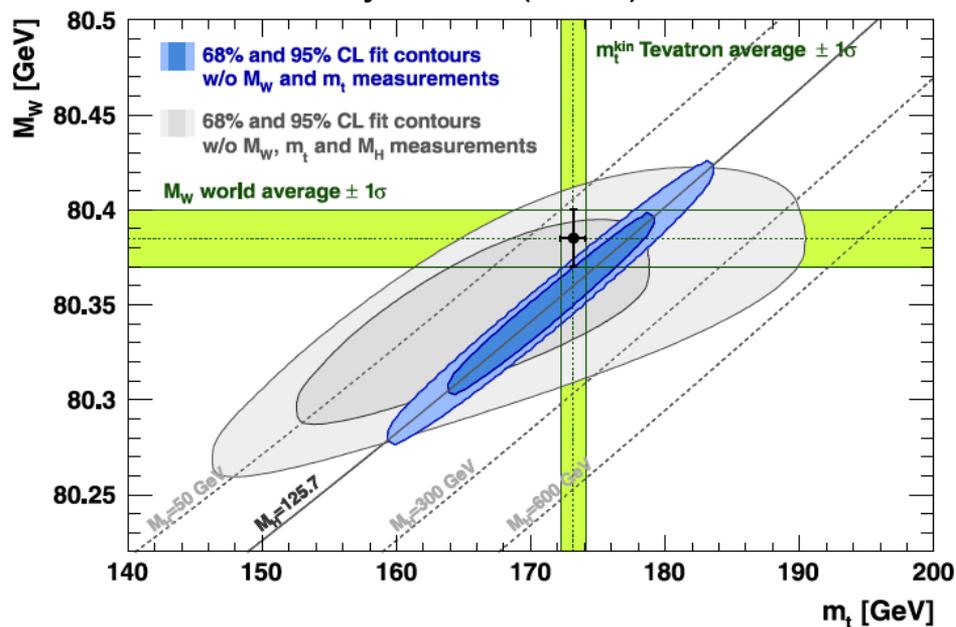
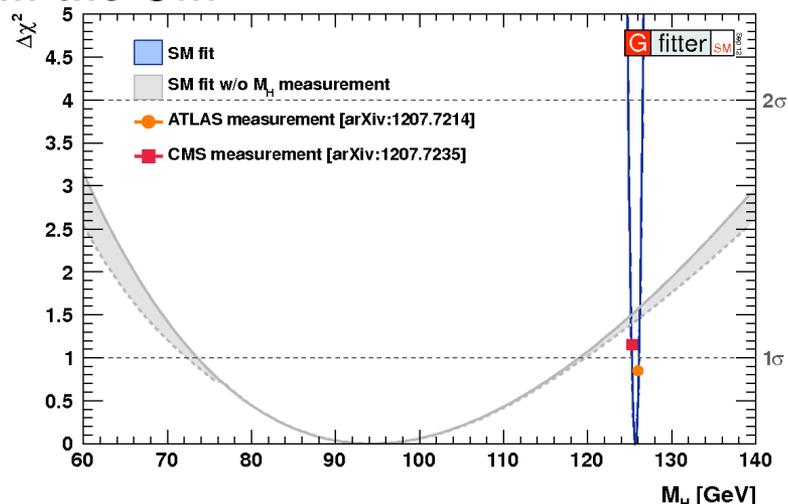
Standard Model Constraints

- The direct measurement of the Higgs boson mass has provided the last missing parameter defining the electroweak sector in the SM

- Therefore the SM can be stringently tested

Good agreement of the electroweak constraint with the Higgs

Eur. Phys. J. C (2014) 74:3046

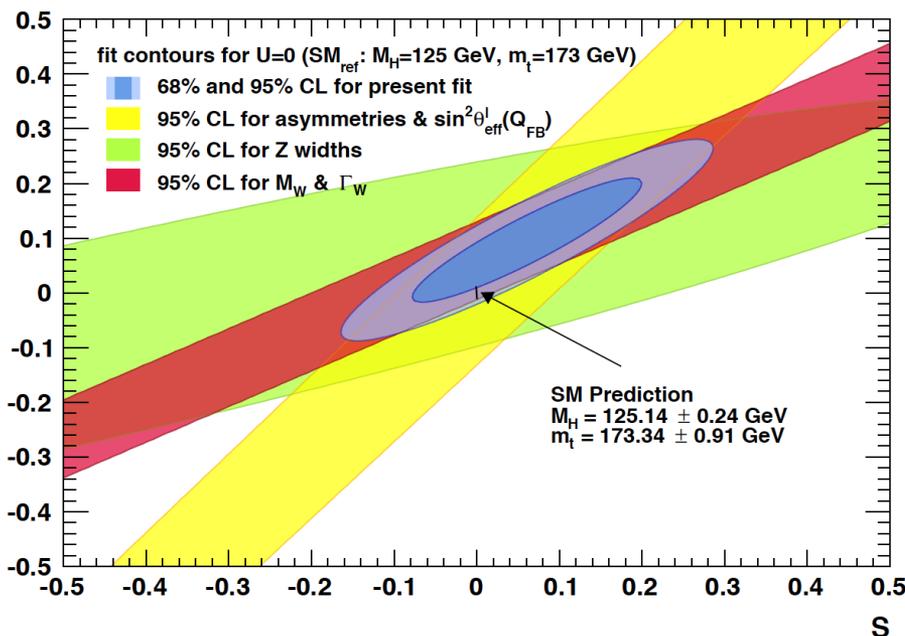


- Improved measurements of $\sin^2(\Theta_{\text{eff}}^l)$ at colliders provide additional constraints

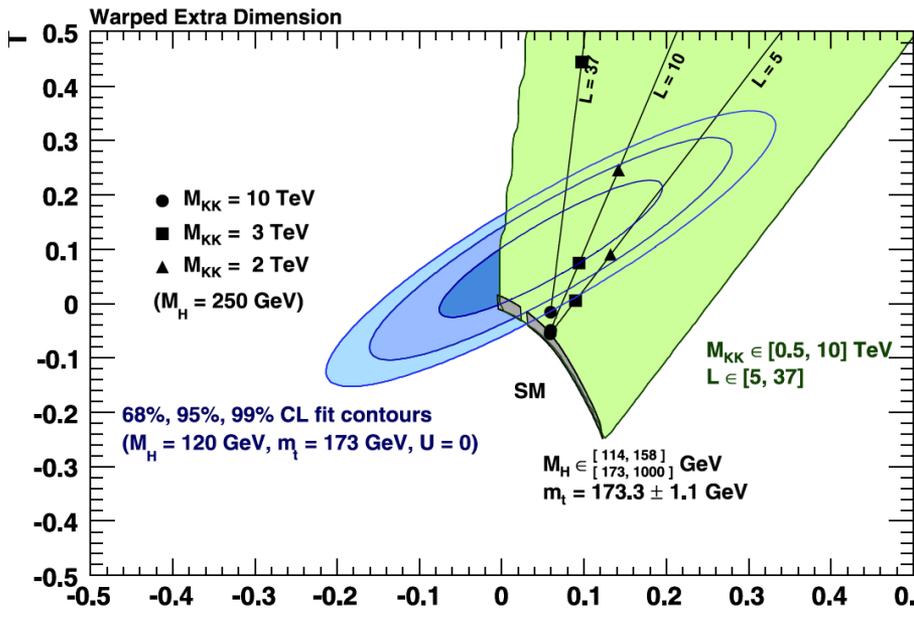
New Physics Constraints from EWK Precision

- New physics that contributes to the precision electroweak observables (loop corrections to the gauge-boson self-energies) can be generally described by the S, T, U oblique parameters
- Radiative corrections due to new physics
- The S and T parameters absorb contributions to the neutral and to the difference between neutral and charged weak currents, respectively.

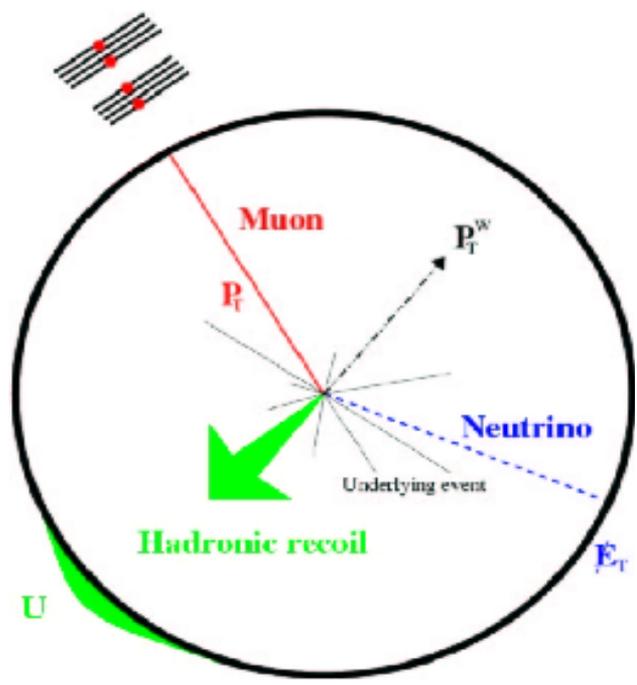
arXiv:1407.3792v1



Eur. Phys. J. C (2012) 72:2003

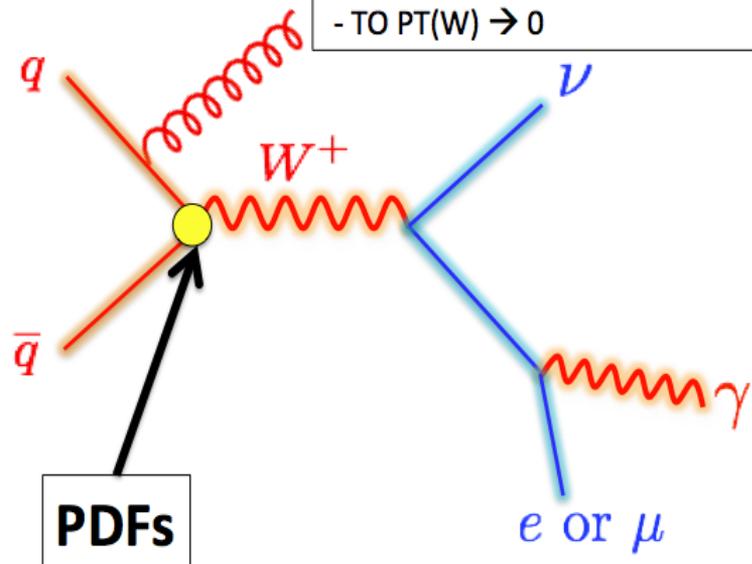


M_W Measurements



precise charged lepton measurement is the key (achieved $\sim 0.01\%$)

INITIAL STATE RADIATION (aka RECOIL)
 - BOTH QCD AND QED
 - TO $PT(W) \rightarrow 0$



PILEUP/UE

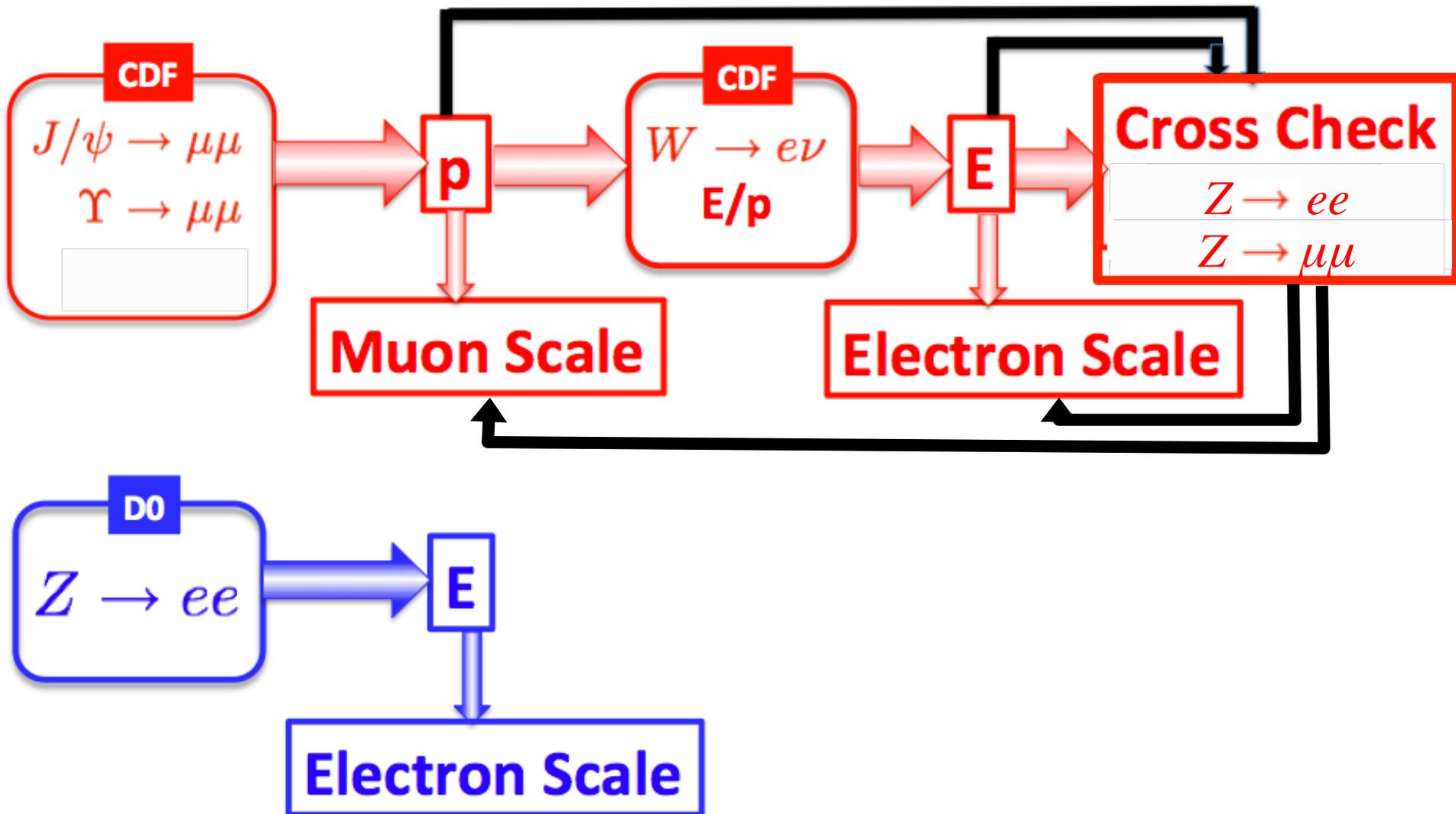
FINAL STATE QED

PDFs

Recoil measurement allows inference of neutrino E_T (restricted to $u < 15$ GeV)

Use $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ and $Z \rightarrow ee$ events to derive recoil model

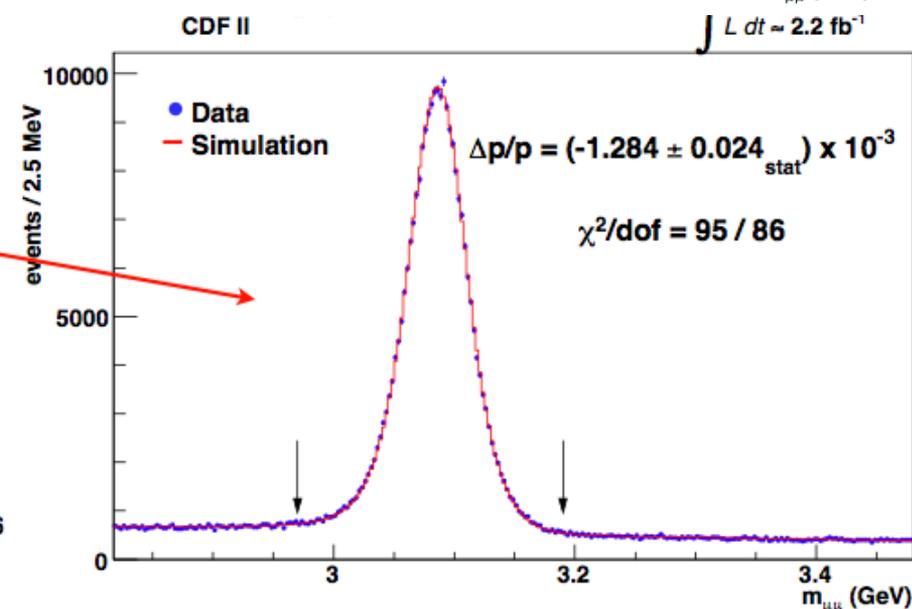
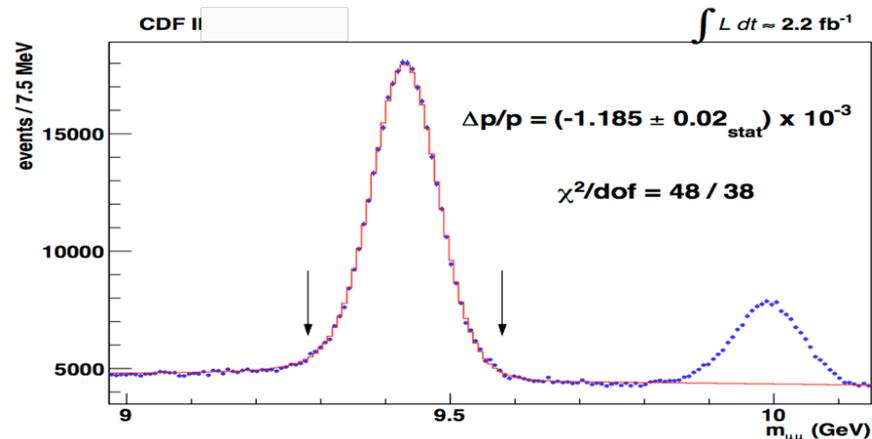
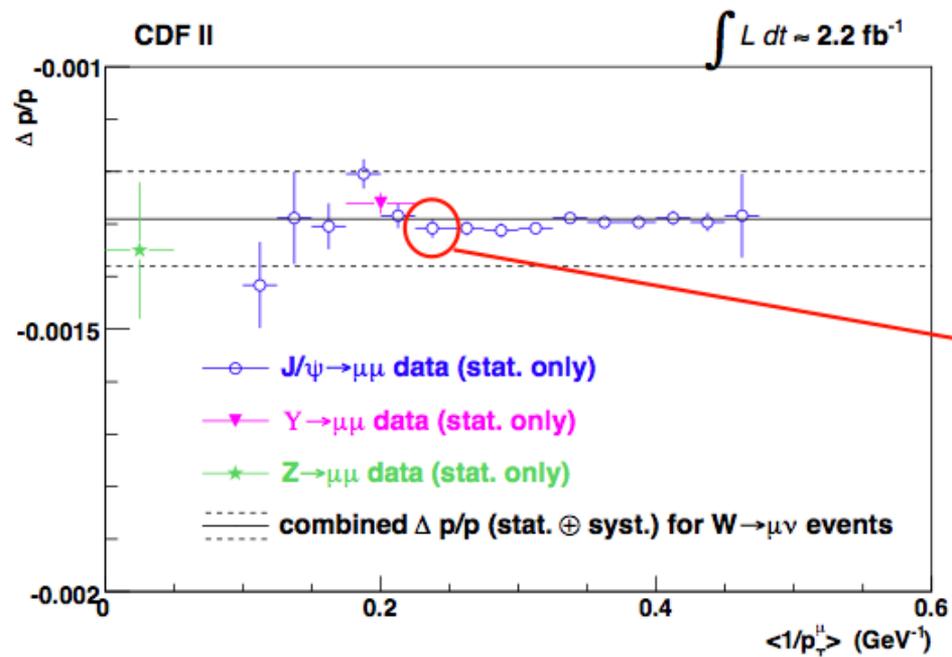
Lepton Energy Scale



CDF Momentum Scale

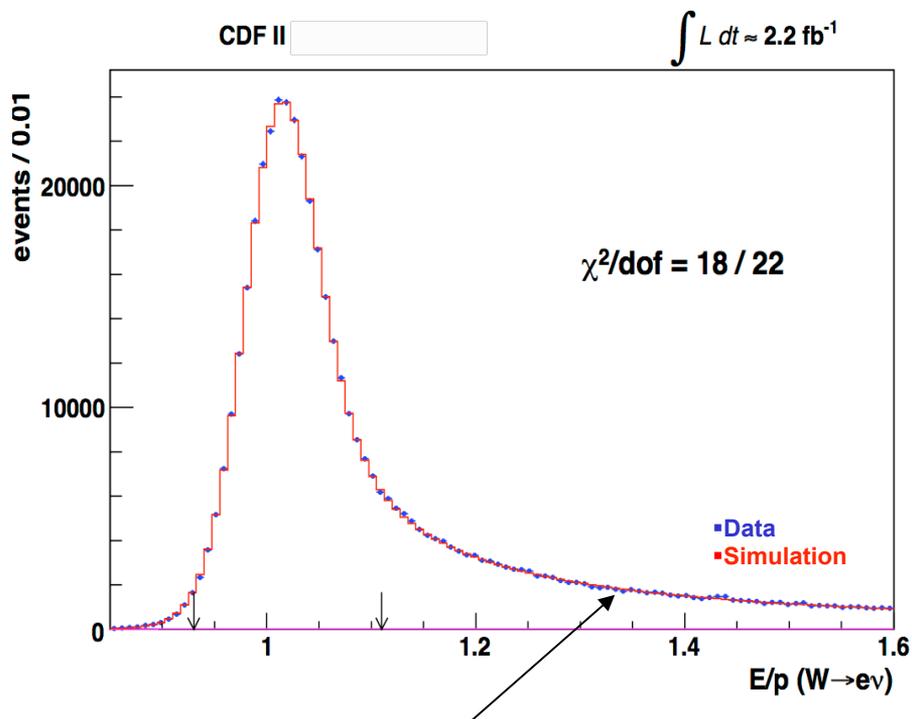
“Back bone” of CDF analysis is track p_T measurement in drift chamber (COT)
Calibrate momentum scale using samples of dimuon resonances (J/ψ , Υ , Z)
Span a large range of p_T

Final scale error of 9×10^{-5}

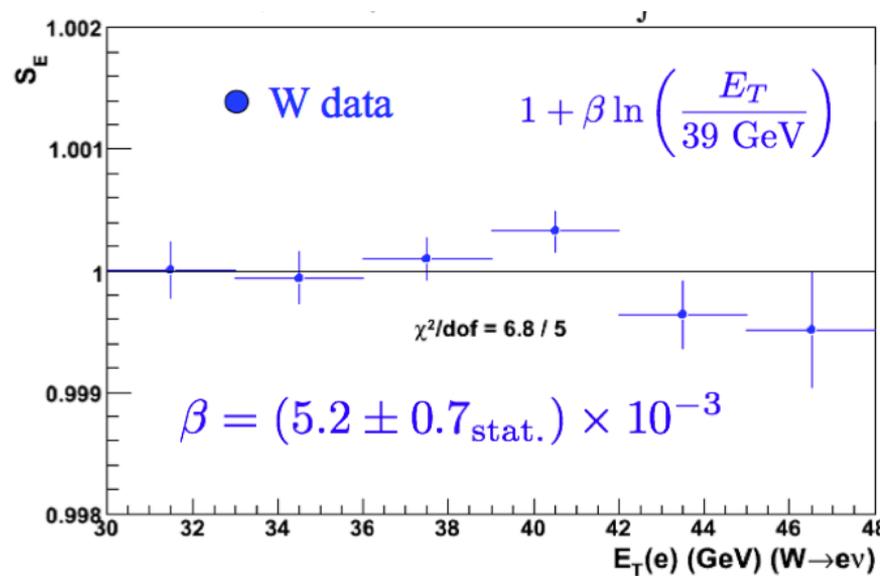


CDF Energy Scale

Transfer momentum calibration to calorimeter using E/p distribution of electrons from W decay by fitting peak of E/p

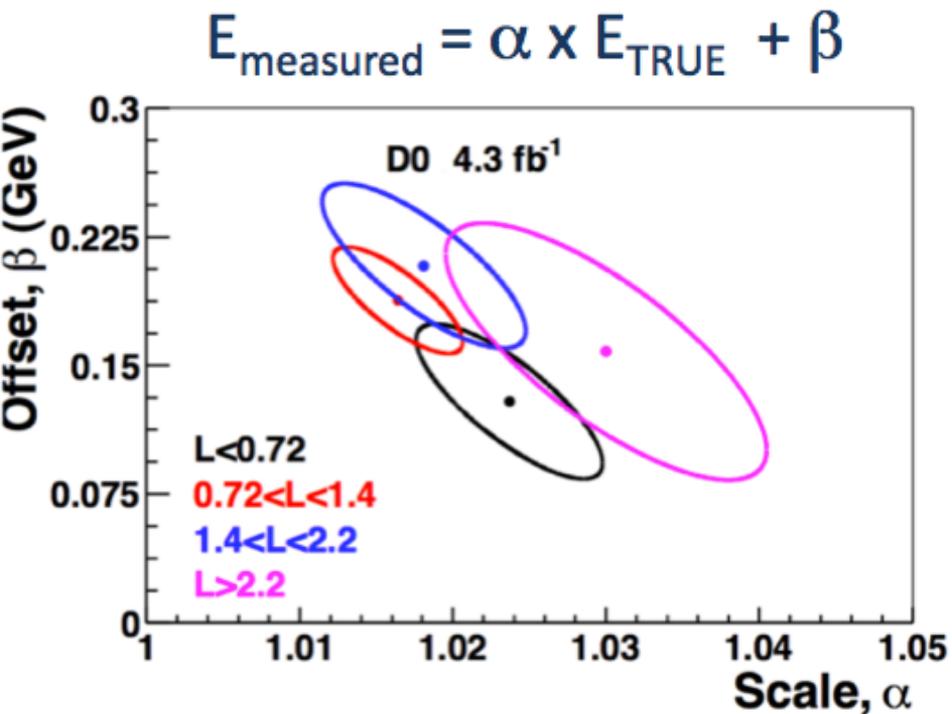


Excellent description of E/p tail
Constraints overall material

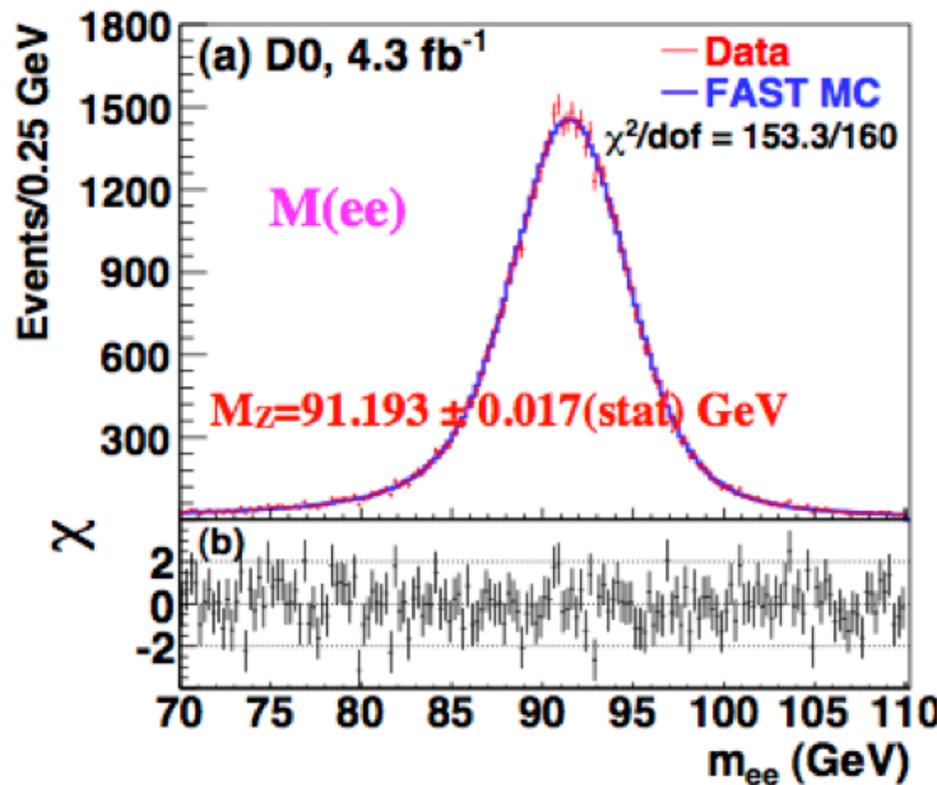


E/p also used to constrain calorimeter non-linearity

D0 Energy Scale



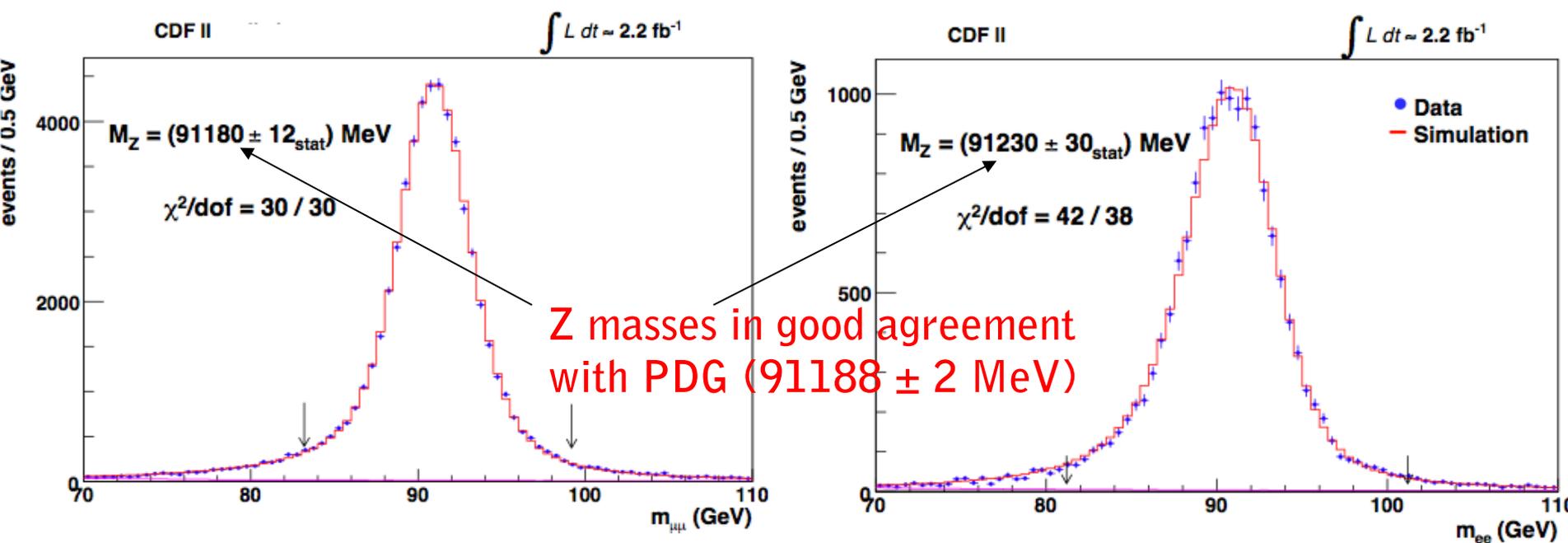
Measured in luminosity and energy bins



Consistent with PDG by construction
D0 is measuring M_W/M_Z

CDF Z Boson Masses

- Perform blinded measurement of Z mass using derived scales from independent samples
- Comparison to PDG value is a powerful cross-check of the calibration
- After unblinding, M_Z added as further calibration to both p- and E-scales



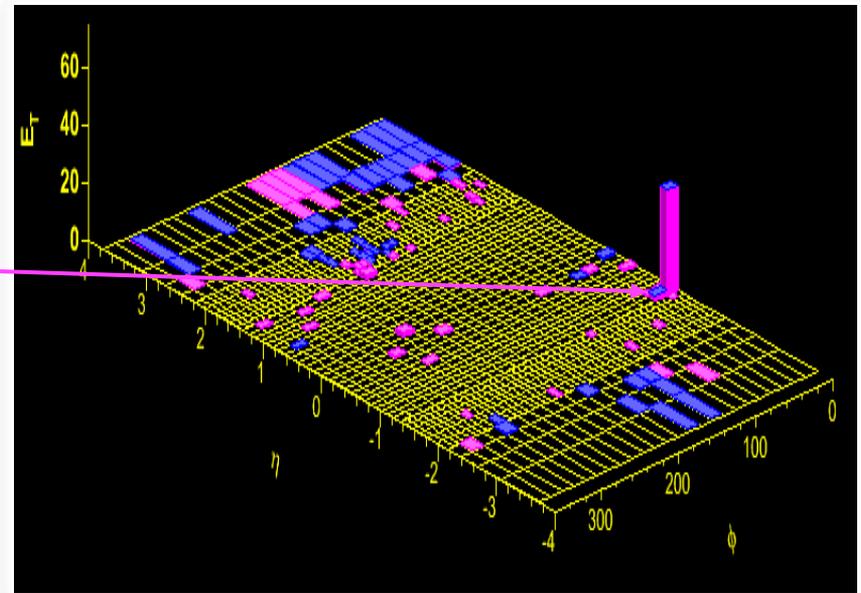
Include $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ masses for final momentum scale and energy scale

Hadronic Recoil

Recoil definition:

→ Energy vector sum over all calorimeter towers, excluding:

- lepton towers

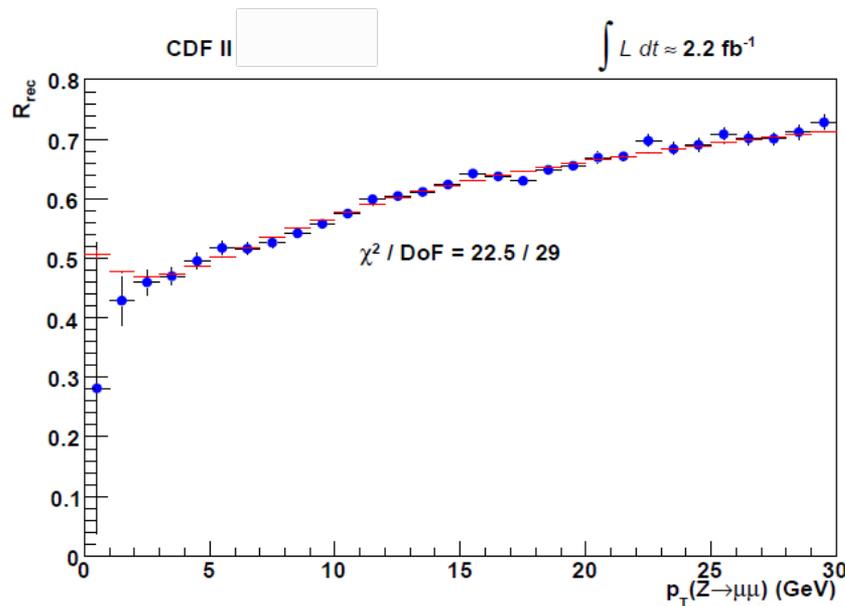
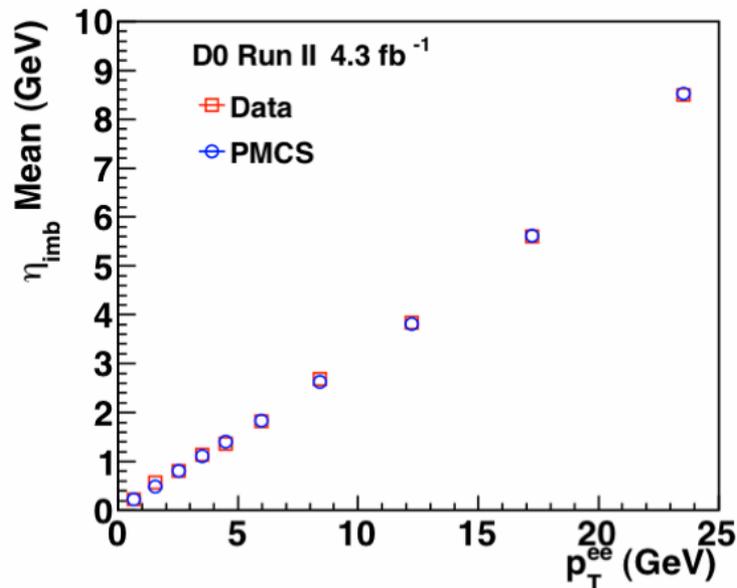


- Measured recoil:
 - hard recoil from initial state QCD in W/Z event
 - underlying event/spectator interaction energy
- Calibrate detector response and resolution using Z and minimum-bias data
- Validate using measured recoil in W events

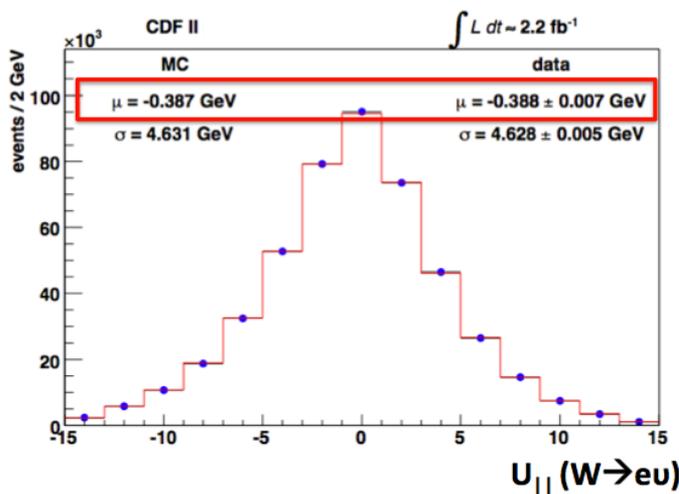
Recoil Response

Similar calibration samples and procedures between D0 and CDF

Typically only detect 50-70% of "true" QCD radiation



Validate model in W events

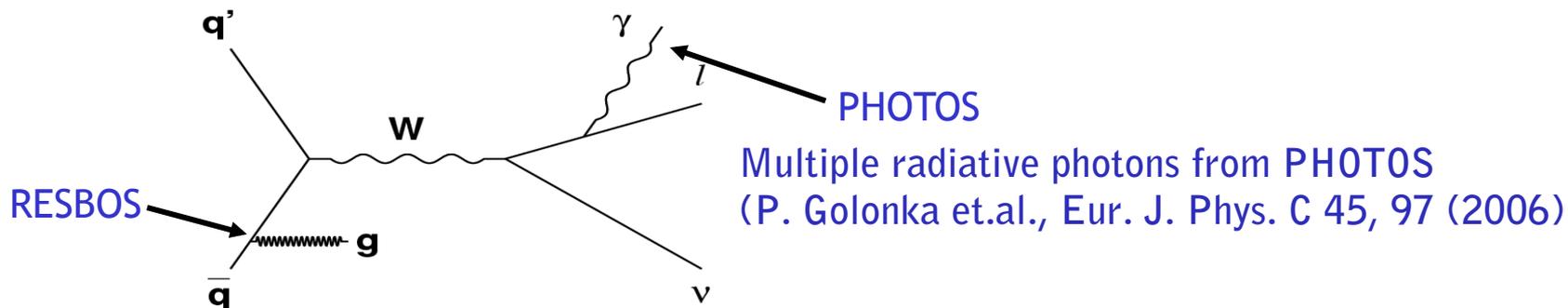


$$m_T \sim 2p_T^l + U_{||}$$

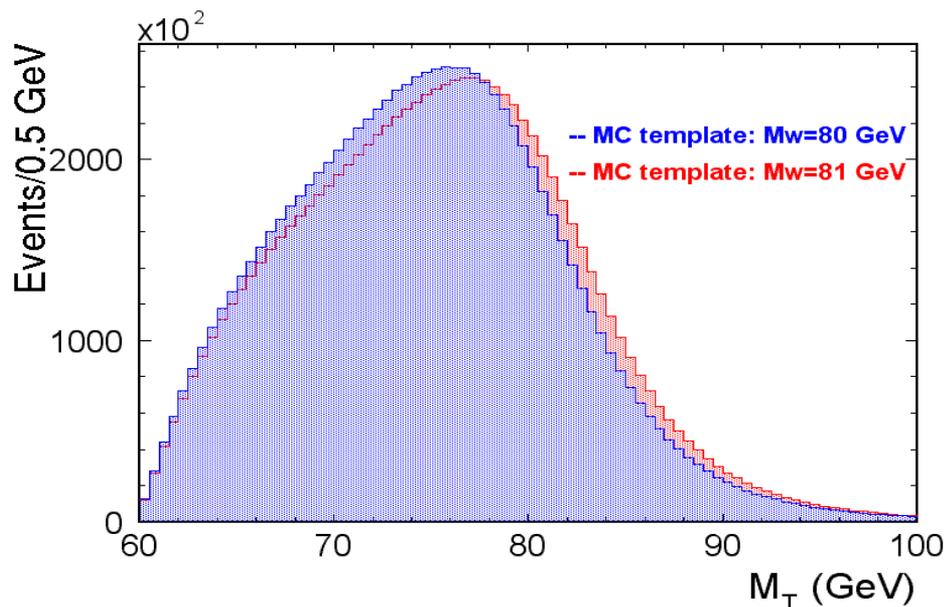
← Component of hadronic recoil along charged lepton direction

Signal Simulation

Generator-level input for W&Z simulation provided by RESBOS
[Balazs *et.al.* PRD56, 5558 (1997)]

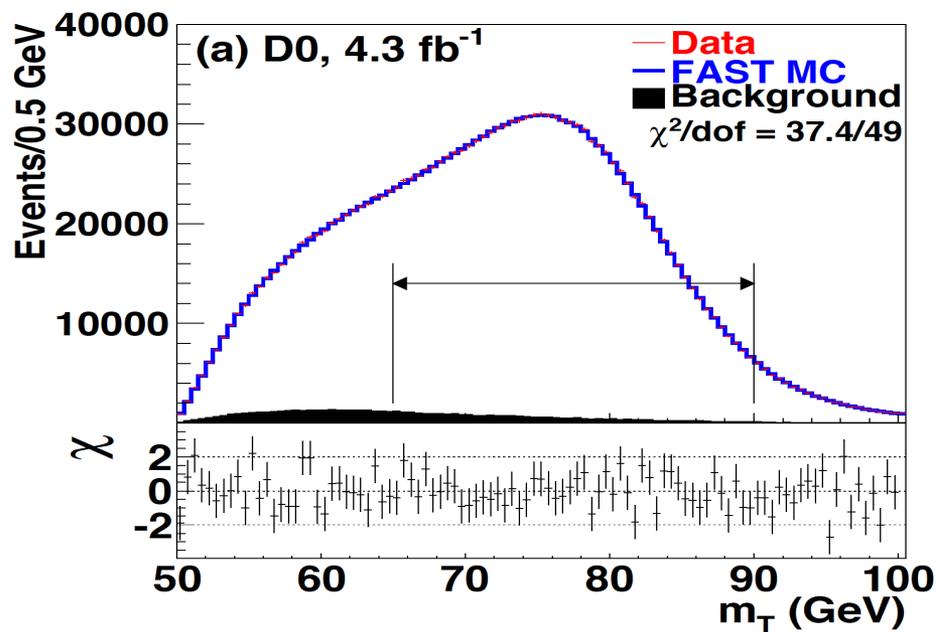


Custom fast simulation makes smooth, high statistics templates



Extract the W mass
from fit to:
 m_T , p_T and E_T^{miss}
distributions in muon
and electron decay
channel

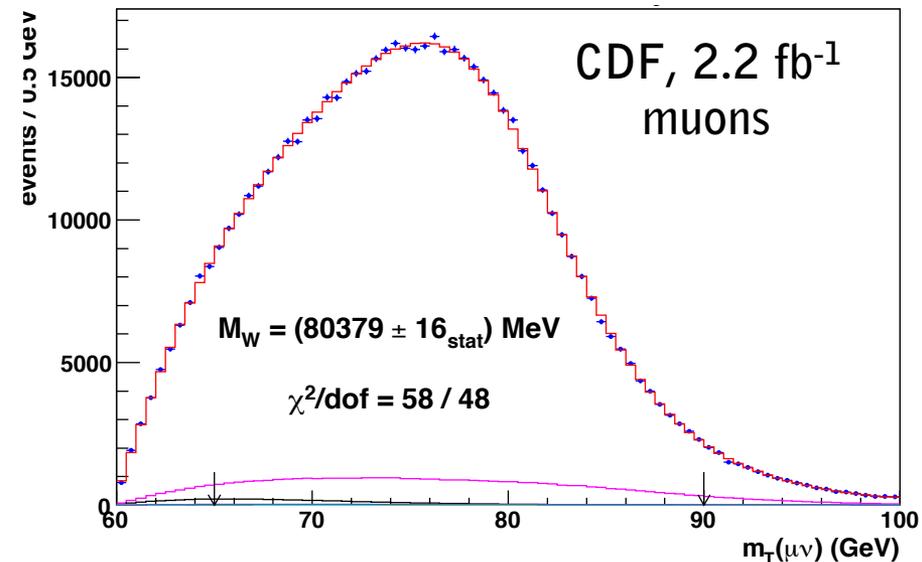
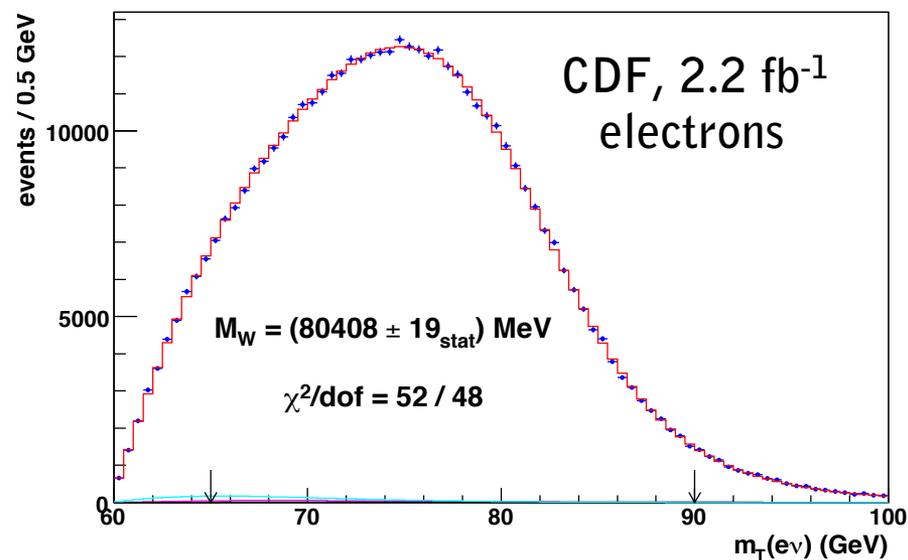
Transverse mass fits



D0: Phys. Rev. D89 (2014) 1, 012005

CDF: Phys. Rev. Lett. 108 (2012) 151803

CDF: Phys. Rev. D89 (2014) 7, 072003



Uncertainties

Uncertainty	D0	CDF
Lepton energy scale/resn/modelling	17	7
Hadronic recoil energy scale and resolution	5	6
Backgrounds	2	3
Parton distributions	11	10
QED radiation	7	4
$p_T(W)$ model	2	5
Total systematic uncertainty	22	15
W -boson statistics	13	12
Total uncertainty	26 MeV	19 MeV

*Largely stat.
in origin*

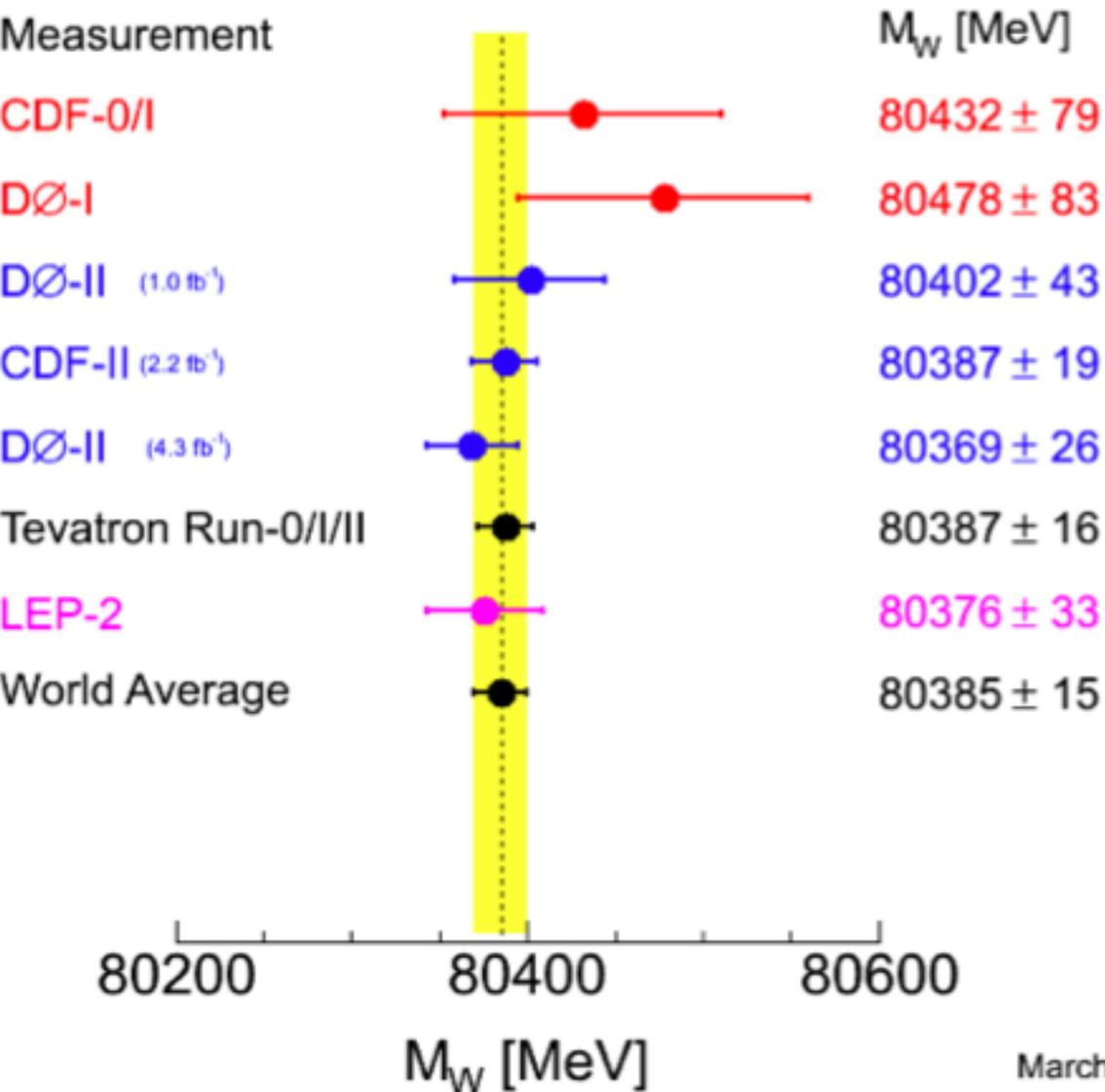
10 MeV

*Largely theory
in origin*

12 MeV

World Average

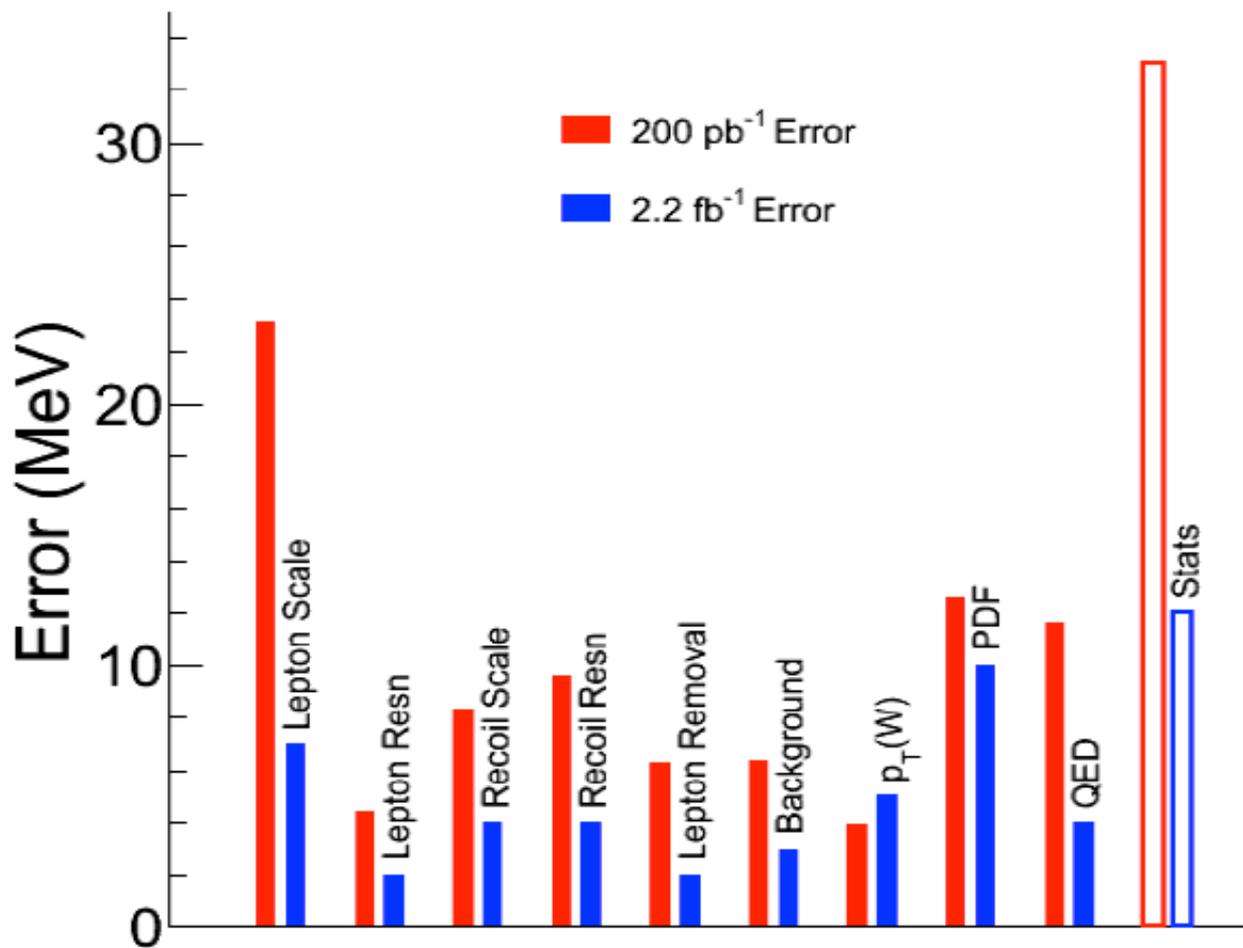
Mass of the W Boson



Tevatron Run-II has halved the M_W uncertainty

March 2012

Going Below 15 MeV at the Tevatron

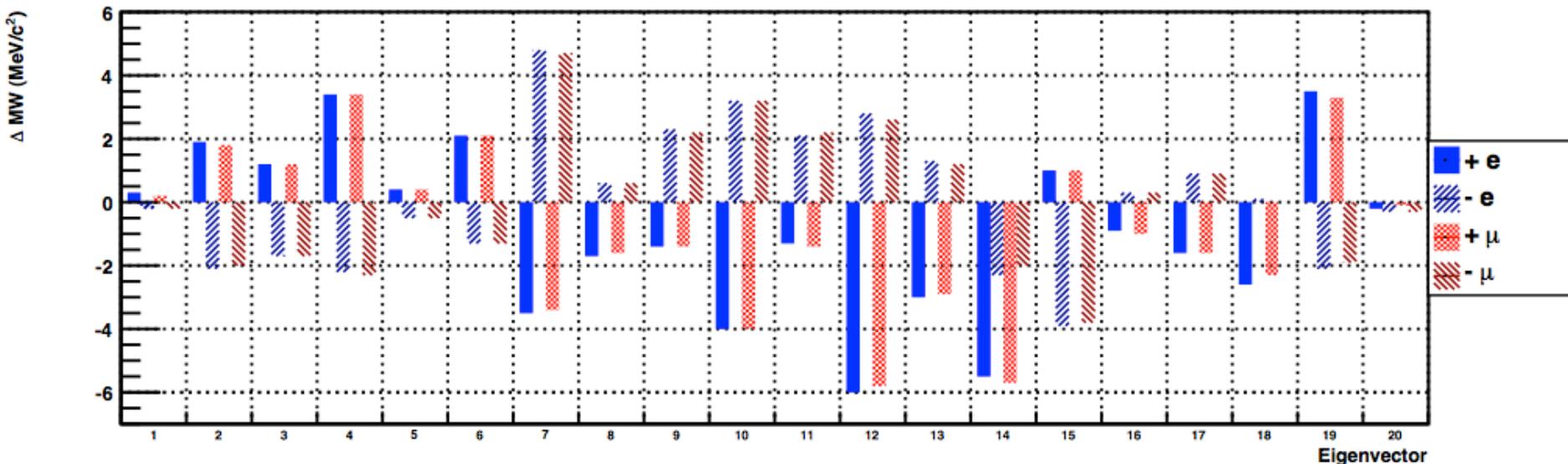


Going Below 15 MeV on M_W

Limited lepton acceptance produces dependence on PDFs

Will likely be the limiting factor in reducing uncertainty

Evaluated with CTEQ and MSTW eigenvectors



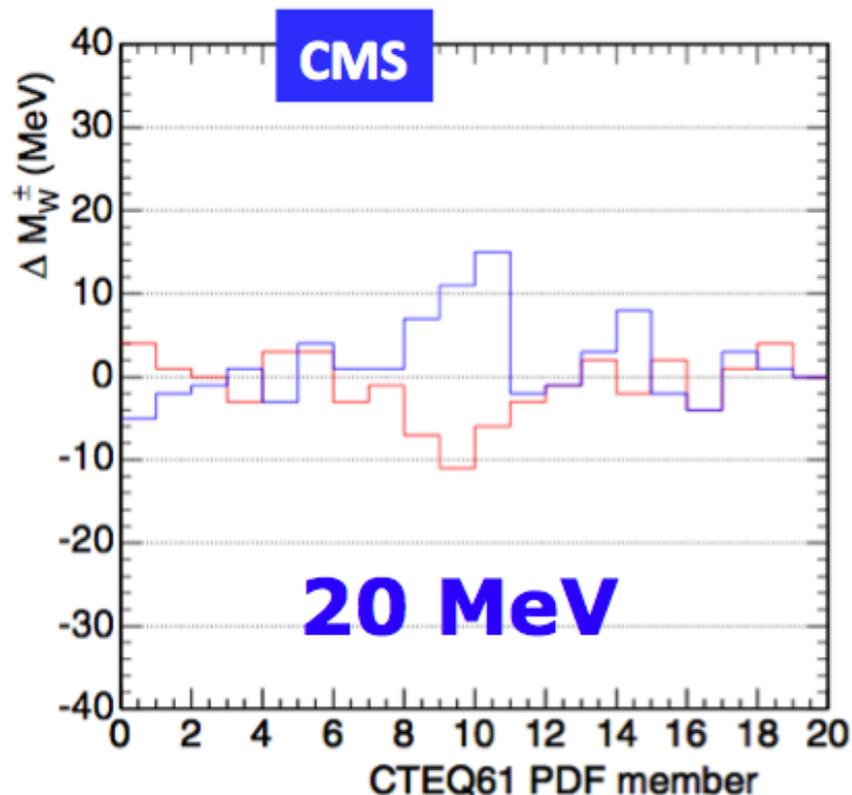
Tevatron and LHC measurements that can further constrain PDFs:

- Z boson rapidity distribution
- W boson charge asymmetry
- Z boson AFB

At LHC (unlike TeV) significant contribution from "cs" production.

Affects:

- acceptance via rapidity and kinematic cuts
- contribution to $p_T(W)$ (m_c mass)



Constraints from W and Z data will reduce uncertainty of course

Unique forward acceptance of LHCb can potentially allow for significant reduction for ATLAS and CMS through anti-correlation

[arXiv:1508.06954v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/1508.06954v1)

Conclusions

Program of precision physics with W and Z bosons well established

Tevatron currently leading precision measurements of W boson mass, 10 MeV measurement possible

LHC, lot's of W's and Z's, systematics is key!

Constraints on PDF's critical

EW precision measurements in a good agreement with 125 GeV Higgs boson

SM over-constrained - constraints New Physics

Indirect m_W uncertainty 8 MeV needs to be matched with direct measurement

Improve indirect measurements: m_{top} , H0 corrections, ...

